THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1798. [Vol. VI.---No. 798.

VENDUE

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS,

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1798.

JOHN STAVELY,

PASTRY COOK & CONFECTIONER.

CORNER OF PRINCE AND ROYAL STREETS,

AT the house formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Steiber, and opposite Mr. Josiah Coryton's, watch maker, takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of

Cakes and Confectionary,

with which retailers and country store keepers may be supplied on the very lowest terms.

He also has at his shop, for the accommodation of families, Beef steaks, Mutton, Veal and Chicken Pies, and Tarts hot every day at 1 o'clock. Families may be supplied with shells for fruit by giving orders early in the morning. In addition to his own business, he has annexed that of a

FRUIT STORE,

has excellent fresh Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Raisins, Tamarinds, Anchovies, Olives, Capers, Cordials, &c. &c.

He has on hand, some London Pepper Cake.

ICE CREAM,

kept constantly. He has also ICE for sale, and to such as purchase FRUIT, small quantities will be sold cheap.

N. B. The best price given for good sweet CREAM.

May 19.

James Patten & James Dykes

HAVE RECEIVED

500 Spanish Hides,

of the first quality.

May 17.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Josiah Faxen & Co.

a fresh supply of

Gentlemens' shoes & pumps,

of the newest taste and fashions—ladies kid and Morocco slippers of various colours—womens' fancy, stuff, and leather slippers, do. and shoes and slippers—misses, Morocco and leather slippers,—boys' and children's shoes and pumps,—ladies fattin beaver hats,

Also for sale

26 bags of good green coffee
6 chests Souchong Tea
2 do. Bohea do.
20 cases of Holland Gin
4 barrels of Apple brandy
20 do. N. E. Rum
8 hogshead Jamaica do.
15 half barrels mess beef
10 quintals of good codfish
1 crate earthen ware well assorted
2 do. Glass
4 boxes chocolate
Rhode Island Lime
An assortment of pewter
Gunpowder in kegs and papers
Cheese
Good seed Potatoes
Humhums

Also, a strong one horse CHAISE, with a top and harness complete.

May 17.

Loudoun County, to wit.

FRANCIS PEYTON, gentleman, returned a certificate that James Sinclair, near Little River, had taken up and brought before him on the 28th day of March, 1798, an estray Mare described as follows: "a dark brown, about eight years old, and about 14½ hands high, shod all round, paces and trots, branded on the near shoulder with something resembling a small horse shoe, a small white spot near the root of the tail and a white saddle spot on each side of the back—appraised to twelve pounds.

Copy, Teste,

CHARLES BINNS, Clerk.

For a Port in Europe.

THE SHIP

LEXINGTON.

This ship will load to the address of Messrs. Findlay, Bannatyne, & Co. Merchants in London. Freight will be taken for about 100 hhds. and shippers may be accommodated with a liberal advance, by applying to

WM. WILSON.

Who has for sale,

60 cases fine old Claret,
And a few pipes of old Port.

May 15.

For Charter,

TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR THE WEST INDIES,

The Swedish Ship

MARS,

John C. Petrey, commander,
Burthen six hundred and fifty tons.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

May 8.

For Sale,

On reasonable terms,

THE SLOOP

NANGY,

OF VIENNA,

37 tons burthen, now lying at Col. Fitzgerald's wharf. She is a very faithful built vessel, is in good order, sails well, and is built only two years. I will take one half cash, and will take a negociable note, with a good indorser for the other—length of credit as may be agreed on.

ROBERT BOYCE,
on board.

May 17. 3t

TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT.

NOTICE.

On the 28th day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving notes with approved endorsers,

ALL THE GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

belonging to the Estate of the late George Hunter, in Fairfax street, Alexandria, consisting of a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season, together with a quantity of

Hardware, Crockery, and Glass Ware.

The creditors of the deceased, bringing in their accounts properly attested, may purchase to the amount thereof, they giving receipts in full for their claims.

☞ Those who are indebted to the estate of said George Hunter, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective dues, otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suit, in order to satisfy the demands against the said estate.

GEORGE BEARD,
ADMINISTRATOR.

April 26.

For Sale,

ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, FOR APPROVED NEGOTIABLE PAPER,

A three story brick house

on Fairfax street, adjoining Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's, occupied by Messrs. Carne and Slade. Also five acres of Land in the commons in a good situation, near Spring Garden, enclosed with a post and rail fence. For particulars apply to the subscribers.

RICHARD VEITCH,
WILLIAM I. HALL,
JAMES WILSON,
Trustees for W. I. Washington & Co.

April 21.

To be Rented,

For one or more years as may be agreed on,

That large and commodious House,

on Fairfax street, at present occupied by Mr. John Gill, with a pump in an excellent well of water in the yard, and a small vacant lott for a garden. This house is well calculated for the accommodation of a large family, has every necessary out house, such as a good smoak house, stable and carriage house. It is intended to paint it, and put it in complete repair for the tenant. Possession may be had the first day of June next. For terms apply to the subscriber at Chesnut hill, near Alexandria.

CATHARINE BROWN.

May 10.

THE High Court of Chancery having appointed certain persons, or any one or more of them that will act as receivers of the effects and credits of the Copartnery of John Sutton and John Mandeville, authorizing them to demand, sue for, and recover such effects and credits.—The subscriber, one of the persons appointed by the said court, gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he has taken upon himself to act under that order, and that the payment of any debt due and owing to that co partnery however contracted, or the delivery of any effects belonging thereto, unless made or delivered to him, or some person authorised by him will not be valid.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th mo. 19.

The Federal Tavern in Leesburg.

THE subscriber offers grateful thanks to the public for their patronage and support, since his commencement in this line of business, and while he solicits a continuance of their favours, takes the liberty to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that the FEDERAL TAVERN is removed from the Stone House to the White House (formerly occupied as a tavern by my Father, Thomas Roper) near to the main cross street.

The house and stables are put in complete order, with every necessary accommodation. No attention on my part shall be wanting to render entire satisfaction to those who shall indulge me with their calls.

CHRISTOPHER ROPER.

Leesburg, May 19.

JUST RECEIVED

Fifty Boxes of Fresh Chocolate,

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

May 18.

Lately Published

at Philadelphia, and to be had at Price's Book Store,

"PROOFS OF A CONSPIRACY AGAINST ALL THE RELIGIONS AND GOVERMENTS OF EUROPE."

Carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies.

BY JOHN ROBINSON.

Price 10/6.

ALSO,

THE ENTERTAINING, MORAL, AND RELIGIOUS

REPOSITORY,

Containing upwards of three score separate performances.

May 8.

WRITING PAPER

Of the descriptions following may be had at PRICE'S BOOK STORE,—viz.

Royal, Medium, Demy,

folio Post, thin quarto do. thick quarto do. Fools Cap, Pot, &c.

May 12. 3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday morning the 12th inst. a likely negro fellow, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, full faced, of a pretty stout make, about 20 years of age; is very fond of snuff, and on one of his big toes, near the end, is a large lump, occasioned by the cut of a scythe. He had on when he went away a German oznaburgs shirt, white kersey jacket and trowsers, woolen cap, the turned up part of which is red, and the inside white, a pair of strong shoes, the bottoms of which are well nailed—but we expect he will endeavor to change his clothes, particularly his cap for a hat. We have reason to suppose that he will either pass towards Fauquier County, near Rector Town, where he formerly lived, with Mr. Robert Allison, or to George Town ferry, near to which he has a sister living, or perhaps he may go to the Federal City, or Baltimore, and endeavor there to pass for a freeman. He is a good distiller and mower, and understands almost every kind of farming business. The above reward will be given if taken out of this county, and five dollars if within the county, and all reasonable charges if delivered to us in Alexandria.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

May 17.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

GEORGE SMITH & CO.

at Dumfries, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by George Smith, who will pay the debts due by the company, and to whom those indebted are requested to make payment.

JAMES CAVAN.
GEORGE SMITH.

May 11.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is impowered to settle all the concerns of the Partnership of ROBERT PATTON and CHARLES R. SCOTT, which expired on the first of January last; also those of FORD, PATTON, & CO.—Therefore requests all persons indebted to either concern, to make payment by the first of May next; as after that time, the necessary steps will be taken for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons:—All those having demands are desired to render their accounts for settlement to

ROBERT PATTON.

Who has on hand a neat Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which he will sell by the trunk or package, on a liberal credit.—Any person inclined to purchase the whole stock, will find his terms particularly advantageous, as he would prefer disposing of them in that manner.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE, ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,

A valuable Mill and Tract of Land,

The Mill is situated on Broad Run, in Prince-William County, below the Manufacturing Mill of Mr. John Love. The Mill-house is two stories high, has two pair of stones in it, and good bolting cloths for country work. It could at a very small expence be converted into a Manufacturing Mill, as the house is calculated for that purpose, and the situation a very favorable one. Adjoining the Mill is a tract of near 500 acres of tolerable good land, which will would dispose of either with or without the Mill.

April 5.

Ricketts & Newton,

Have received and for sale,

Salmon, Mackrel, Herrings, Shad, Beef, & Pork,	in barrels.	Harness, Skirting, Bridle, Carriage, and Soal	Leather.

Calf Skins and Boot Legs, a large assortment of Shoes, and a few bales of Humhums.

May 1.

ANNA GRAY,

FROM BALTIMORE,

BEGS leave to renew her respects to the Ladies of Alexandria and its vicinity, and to inform them that she has recommenced business in the

MILLINERY LINE,

in Prince street a few doors west of Fairfax street where she will be happy to receive their commands

By the first Spring vessels to Baltimore, she will be supplied with an assortment of every thing new and fashionable, and has now on hand, a pleasing variety of Bonnets, Hats Caps, &c. &c.

May 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

At his Store in Prince street, next door to Mr. Joshua Riddle's, has for sale on the lowest terms,

Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea	TEAS.	English Walnuts and Shell-barks,	
Loaf & Brown Sugar,		Pepper and Allspice,	
Lisbon Wine,		Indigo,	
Spirits,		Candles,	
Brandy,		Liquor cases,	
Gin,		Umberellas,	
Whiskey,		Soap, Starch, Pipes,	
Coffee,		Hogs Lard,	
Molasses,		Wooden ware,	
Bloom & cask Raisins		Cotton,	
Almonds,		Willow baskets,	
Nutmegs,		Seed Potatoes,	
		Venison Hams.	

JUST RECEIVED, A FEW BOXES

Fresh Lemons, Oranges and Limes, Spanish and East Inda Segars of the first quality.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 8, 6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having entered into copartnership with WM. P. MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, the DRUG business in future will be continued under the firm of

Thomas Dempsey & Co.

N. B. All persons having claims against the firm of DEMPSEY, HARRIS, & Co. will please to render their accounts—and those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

THOMAS DEMPSEY,

who is duly authorized to settle up the business of the said firm.

May 8.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

There is no queſtion however plain, either in philoſophy, politics or law, on which all men will think alike. 'Tis an order of the Author of Nature, for ſome wiſe and valuable purpoſe, that it ſhould be ſo; and appears neceſſary to keep alive enquiry, and add to the accumulating ſtock of general knowledge.

Was it really neceſſary to our happineſs, we may by this time have found it impoſſible to effect this univerſal unanimity.

Since then, there muſt involuntarily exiſt among men diverſity of opinion, it is much to be deſired that every individual before he attributes criminality to his fellow man, who differs with him in opinion, ſhould have had ſatisfactory evidence of a malevolence of heart.

The preſent intereſting criſis, is agitating the mind of every thinking member of the community, and altho' there may be ſome contrariety of political opinion, yet it would appear almoſt impoſſible to ſuppoſe that any American and friend to his country, who has diſpaſſionately conſidered the exiſting ſtate of affairs between the French government and our own, would not contribute his utmoſt aid in oppoſing that nation which has been violating the rights, liberties and property of our citizens, and which, from the tenor of their late policy, would annihilate our preſent happy government, new model it for us, and for their patriotic interference claim more money than our public treaſury contains.

However ſome of our well diſpoſed and ſenſible citizens may have differed in opinion, as to the meaſures of defence neceſſary, and may in their judgments have diſapproved the meaſures of the executive of our government in ſome inſtances heretofore, they cannot at heart be friends to their country, did they not, in the preſent inſtance, ſtep forward and give the lie to that opinion, which has made its way to France, declaring us a divided people, and ſo debaſed as to afford a ſtrong party to ſide with them in their democratic, deſpotic policy of dictating to, and trampling under foot the world.

It ſhould be the care of every American to prevent a haſty warmth from alienating our affections from one another, and from the common cauſe. 'Tis by uniting we may ſtand, enabled to repel the hoſtile attempts of any foreign nation; by dividing we fall, and become provinces to a government which, tho' it boaſts greater liberty than any other, yet in practice has been more deſpotic and ſanguinary than any individual deſpot that ever exiſted.

Our eyes muſt, by this time be ſo far opened as to convince us of the neceſſity of waving any ſecondary difference in political opinion, and of uniting our arms, hearts and pecuniary reſources for the protection, if neceſſary, of our houſes, property and liberties from the rapacious graſp of a people who after affecting their change of government with the hearts, good works and prayers of almoſt every American, are now overrunning the world with conqueſt and contributions.

That we may avoid the neceſſity of a controverſy with them may the great Arranger and Diſpoſer of the Univerſe grant.

A VIRGINIAN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONCLUSION OF MR. ALLEN'S SPEECH.

The latter I fear will be the event; I believe they will not conquer that country by attack; but there is too much reaſon to believe they will drive it to an ignominious peace by the long continued conflict. And can we expect that France, when ſhe has made peace with England, will ſit down in quiet and cultivate only the arts of peace, and breath nothing but good will to men? When ſhe has humbled the only power that preſents a formidable aſpect, is ſhe to ſet about the introduction of that millenium of peace and purity of which we have heard ſo many fine promiſes and poetical predictions. On the contrary, if our difficulties are not ſettled with her before the ſubjugation of, or a peace with Great-Britain takes place, and by that means her fleets which now ſerve us as a barrier, are withdrawn from the conteſt, they will not be ſettled at all; and if the courſe to which we are invited is taken, and we now "*ſuffer*" her to ſtrip us of our ſhips and ſeamen, we ſhall be incapable of defending ourſelves. We have every thing to expect from the avarice, the ambition, the malice, and the power of France can inflict. Sir, if Great Britain falls, and we remain a divided people, I look for nothing but bloodſhed, ſlaughter, pillage, and a complete ſubjection to France—how can we prevent it? Nothing elſe can be expected while gentlemen continue their preſent line of conduct—whilſt to every meaſure of defence the *expence* is objected; and the people are told they cannot pay it; while a *land tax*, is held out to the people as the greateſt of all evils, and by theſe and every poſſible art, the public arm is paralized, the public force is deſtroyed.

Let me add, as no contemptible engine in this buſineſs of ſowing diſcord, diſſentions and diſtruſt of the government, a vile incendiary paper publiſhed in this city, which conſtantly teems with the moſt atrocious abuſes of all the meaſures of the government and its adminiſtrators. A flood of calumny is conſtantly poured fourth againſt thoſe whom the people have choſen as the guardians of the nation. The privilege of franking letters is abuſed in ſending this paper into all parts of the country; and the pureſt characters are, through this medium proſtrated and laid low in the views of the people. No nation, no government was ever ſo inſulted. In another country, this printer and his ſupporters would long ago have found a *Fourth of September*, and this paper is well known always to ſpeak the ſentiments of, and to be ſupported by certain gentlemen in this houſe. Theſe Sir, are the fruits of "the diplomatic ſkill of France"—theſe are the effects of her "means"—theſe are the effort of "her party in the country." I am aware that our government may not always, on *all* occaſions, have acted with the moſt perfect wiſdom; what government ever did? We are not perfect, it is the lot of humanity to err. But who would have conducted our affairs more wiſely?—Will gentlemen never ceaſe their reproaches? The gentleman from Philadelphia, not many days ſince, declared that if we were at war with France, it *will be owing to the publication of the diſpatches and inſtructions!* I wiſh wa may avoid war, if poſſible—but if we do not, if war muſt come, I cannot believe it will be produced by that publication. The publication of thoſe papers is acknowledged by that gentleman to be an innocent act in itſelf. A proceeding ſo proper and ſo honorable cannot draw upon us hoſtility and vengeance; our enemy needs no ſuch pretext, ſhe ſcorns it—ſhe finds in her ambition, and her luſt of dominion, motives enough for war. I deſire that all the citizens of the United States ſhould learn that this gentleman has ſaid "the publication of theſe papers will lead France to make war on us," and I am ſure they cannot miſtake the motives to the declaration. It is not the language of patriotiſm too, that the publication of what the people were anxiouſly looking for and expecting, is to produce a war.

The language of every man who loves his country ought to be, "a majority has determined what ſhall be done, and we will ſupport it; if it was our *error* it was not a *vice*, and will defend it." But it was not an error. Such is not the language to be produced by the "diplomatic ſkill of France." That *ſkill* ſhews itſelf in great apparent moderation and candor, but will ſlyly promote principles calculated to paſſy our efforts and defeat the exertions for the protection of our country's rights & independence. Such things will be practiſed until all men agree to prefer their own country to every other. But I believe there are men in this country, *in this houſe*, whoſe hatred and abhorrence of our government leads them to prefer another, profligate and ferocious as it is.

The gentlemen who preſs upon us theſe two ideas, viz. "we have ſome chance of peace; and, an European peace will reſtore us to our own right," have heretofore aſſumed to underſtand the temper, policy and projects of the French government; and thereupon have claimed authority to direct our affairs in relation to France; and have bitter and loudly condemned our want of faith in them. Let us examine the grounds of their claims, let us ſee how far their predictions heretofore have been verified.

Genet and his partizans in this country told us France did not wiſh us to join her in the war. A few months after this, he pulled his inſtructions from his poeket, and they were found to enjoin upon him to employ all poſſible means to draw us into the war.—Theſe gentlemen underſtood Great-Britain too—they knew ſhe would not treat with us at all, much leſs on any terms of reciprocity. When the treaty was made and ratified, they ſo clearly ſaw her perfidy and her hypocriſy, they were certain ſhe would not perform on her part thoſe ſtipulations which were favorable to us; they knew ſhe would not deliver up the Weſtern Poſts, &c. Sir, *we ſee that power performing her engagements with a religiouſly good faith, that France and her ferocious tyrants never knew.*

Theſe gentlemen have conſtantly aſſured us that all the robberies, the decrees of ſpoliation, the violations of her treaty with us, her embargoes, her compulſory contracts with our merchants in her ports, and her diſregard of *all* her contracts, were meaſures neceſſary to her very exiſtence, that they were the reſult of "an imperious neceſſity;" and that when that neceſſity ceaſed, when her liberties were ſecured, when ſhe had repelled and humbled the deſpots of Europe who were leagued againſt her, ſhe would ceaſe her outrages, and would render juſtice to all who had ſuffered by her wrongs. Let the gentlemen hold up their heads and declare to us what is now the caſe—She extends and increaſes her ravages; her voracious jaws have engulphed all that has come within her reach. Sir, I will remind the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) and the gentlemen who then acted, and now acts with him, that to the anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech, at the ſeſſion laſt ſummer, he moved an amendment in the following words, viz. "The rejection of our miniſter, and the manner of diſmiſſing him from the territories of France, have excited our warmeſt ſenſibility; and, if followed by ſimilar meaſures, and a refuſal of all negociation on the ſubject of our mutual complaints, will put an end to every friendly relation between the two countries; but we flatter ourſelves that the Government of France only intended to ſuſpend the ordinary diplomatic intercourſe, and to bring into operation thoſe extraordinary agencies which are in common uſe between nations, and which are confined in their attention to the great cauſes of difference. We therefore receive with the utmoſt ſatisfaction your information that a freſh attempt at negociation will be inſtituted; and we expect with confidence that a mutual ſpirit of conciliation, and a diſpoſition on the part of the United States to place France on the footing of other countries, by removing the inequalities which may have ariſen in the operation of our reſpective treaties with them, will produce an accommmodation compatible with the engagements, rights, duties and honour of the United States."

This amendment was moſt zealouſly ſupported, and the debate upon it occupied this Houſe near three weeks at the extraordinary ſeſſion laſt Summer. I then thought it ill-timed, but I now believe it was a fortunate motion—it ſerves as a *teſt* by which to try theſe gentlemen. The plain language of it was, "we will make another attempt to negociate, and a repetition of her abuſes will convince us that we cannot have any friendly connections with France." Sir, putting an end to all *friendly relations* between two countries, I underſtand to be placing them in a ſtate of *hoſtility*. I know of no *mongrel half-bred* ſtate of things after ſuch an end is put to our relations with a foreign nation; it is war, or it is peace. The citizens of one have a right to be received in the ports of the other in a friendly manner, or they have not—if they have, it is peace; if they have not, it is war. The Preſident has made a freſh attempt at negociation; he has ſent three Miniſters in place of the one, to beg and pray for compromiſing, for negociation for juſtice and for peace. The haughty Directory will not hear them; its vile agents inſult them with demands of enormous ſums. Sir, France not only will not negociate, but ſhe will not even ſuſpend her depredations while one of our Envoys can return home to procure ſuch powers as ſhe demands to be given them. She admits the juſtice of our complaints, and declares we ſhall ſubmit to her power. The event on which the gentleman contend in his amendment has happened, but he now warmly contends for a continuation of *friendly relations* between the two countries. It is proved the government of France did not intend only to ſuſpend the ordinary diplomatic intercourſe and to bring into exertion thoſe *extraordinary agencies*. We have reſorted to ſuch extraordinary agencies; we have ſent three Envoys Extraordinary. Her firſt rejection of our Miniſter has been followed by ſimilar meaſures, and a refuſal of all negociation, and the gentleman now vehemently contends againſt even *defence* and *reſiſtance!*

It is proved that the gentleman's "confidence" in the ſucceſs of this "freſh attempt" to negociate was utterly deſtitute of foundation, and now again he ſays, "there is ſome chance of peace," and "peace in Europe will reſtore to us our rights." By this time I think the gentleman ſhould heſitate and pauſe a little before he pronounces any more creeds on the ſubject of French juſtice, French honor, French moderation, French magnanimity.

The gentleman in his amendment alſo ſaid, "we cannot believe that any ſerious expectation can be entertained of withdrawing the ſupport of the people from their conſtitutional agents" and now ſhe boaſts of "her means and her party" in America.

Sir our dangers are too imminent, too awful to trifle with; our meaſures muſt be prompt, energetic, and deciſive, I wiſh the gentleman from Pennſylvania could be convinced of the propriety of withdrawing his motion; and of the neceſſity of unanimity in our councils. (Mr. A. read from the diſpatches, a part of Mr. Y's addreſs to our envoys. "What, he, Mr. Y, aſked would be our ſituation if peace ſhould be made with England before our differences with France would be accommodated.") This is a ſolemn enquiry; this is a queſtion on which we ſhould well conſider—I pray the gentleman who are now oppoſing our meaſures to make the anſwer; and I wiſh them the light of a *divine revelation* in the ſolution. But if gentlemen will not join us heart and hand, in the defence of our rights and our independence, I do truſt a fervor will kindle and ſpread through the country which will *compel* gentlemen to act and do their duty.

I hope ſir, the committee will pardon my ardor on this occaſion; I am ſure a *majority* will. I cannot hear the threats which are thrown out againſt us; I cannot hear the denunciations of France againſt my country and ſit down calmly to calculate the *pounds, ſhillings and pence* which it will coſt to defend it. I hope, ſir, the fervor of the country, if nothing elſe can affect certain gentlemen, will oblige this houſe to proceed immediately in ſuch meaſures as are proper for our defence—I pray God this may ſpeedily be the caſe; or we are a ruined and devoted people. But while I ſee ſuch motions as the preſent brought forward, and a native *American* (Mr. Brent) declare, that ſuch ſentiments as we heard yeſterday from the gentleman from Pennſylvania "would do honor to the head and heart of any man" I muſt confeſs, I deſpair of any conſiderable degree of unanimity in this houſe.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Mr. Dreſſins, the Meſſenger, was ſent off on Saturday, accompanied by two Meſſengers, to apprehend ſome ſuſpected perſons in the country.

Lieutenant Smith, of the Navy, arrived on Saturday night at the admiralty, with Diſpatches from Admiral Peyton, at Deal, containing an account of the detention of a trading veſſel, the Captain and his crew.

Early yeſterday morning the Captain of the veſſel, and three of his paſſengers, two of them Americans, and the other a Swiſs, were brought up to town by the King's Meſſengers, Meſſrs. Higgins and Shaw, accompanied by an Officer of the Cuſtoms at Deal. The Captain and his people underwent a private examination before Mr. Wickham, at his own houſe, when nothing appearing to criminate them, they were diſcharged.

The hoſtilities which, according to the Paris Papers received on Saturday, the French had commenced againſt Switzerland, at the moment when negociations for accommodating matters were actually ſet on foot, cannot be a matter of ſurpriſe to thoſe who are acquainted with the ſyſtem which governs the proceeding of the Directory. It is well known that the French Government, without making the leaſt diſtinction between friends and foes, wantonly diſregards every moral and political conſideration which operates as a reſtraint on regular governments, whenever it is its intereſt ſo to do. We have therefore no doubt but that hoſtilities have been commenced by the French. As to the reſult, it will be proper to ſuſpend our judgement until the arrival of the next Hamburgh Mail, which will probably bring us circumſtantial accounts from Switzerland relative to this important event. It would not be ſurpriſing if the Swiſs, unaccuſtomed as they are to war, and weaned from military tactics by a long peace, ſhould at firſt meet with defeats. But if the whole nation remains firmly united, and if the Cantons do not ſuffer themſelves to be diſorganized, we truſt they will at laſt ſucceed in maintaining their liberty, againſt the revolutionary banditi who intend to impoſe on them an ignominious yoke, and to practiſe in Switzerland the ſame ſyſtem of pillage and deſolation which has devaſtated every country hitherto invaded by their lawleſs bands.

The veſſels captured by Sir John Borlaſe Warren are coming home under convoy of the Sylph brig.

The recent ſucceſs of Sir J. Warren is, we truſt, but a prelude of greater advantages. A fleet of 20 veſſels of conſiderable value at all times, but particularly ſo at preſent, from their cargoes conſiſting of military and naval ſtores, &c. for the expedition againſt England, have ſailed from Rochefort for Breſt, under convoy of two ſhips of the line. Sir J. Warren, in the Canada, of 74 guns, with the Pomona of 44, Phœbe of 38, and another frigate, poſſeſſed of the ſtrength and object of the enemy in one direction—and Sir H. Trollope, in the Ruſſel, of 74 guns, and a ſquadron of frigates in another, are cruizing for the purpoſe of intercepting them.

We have the beſt authority for ſaying, that the report of general Sir Ralph Abercrombie's recall from Ireland is without the ſlighteſt foundation. It is true, that his late orders are conſidered by many as ill-judged, the more ſo, as they were iſſued without any previous communication with lord Camden, or the other members of the privy council; but no one doubts the good intentions of the commander in chief, and that his ſole object was to enforce a more ſtrict military diſcipline, and to conciliate the public mind.

A moſt ſcandalous inſinuation was thrown out in one of the Sunday papers of yeſterday, ſtating that the duke of Leinſter was implicated in the charge preferred againſt his brother, lord Edward Fitzgerald. His grace has been, as we underſtand, ſome time in England, and is altogether unconnected with his brother.

The report in one of the Sunday papers of yeſterday of another mutiny having happened at the *Cape* ſince the receipt of the laſt advices, is wholly without foundation.

We learn by a letter from Switzerland, of the 26th ult. that the Ciſalpine troops, which had taken poſſeſſion of Lugano and Bellinzona, have been diſarmed by the Swiſs, and ſent home.

A letter from Vienna, of the 28th ult. informs us, that on the 6th inſt. ſtrong reinforcements of troops were to ſet out on their march to Italy; as it is expected that the Houſe of Auſtria is to obtain ſome more provinces in Italy, and for this reaſon it is found neceſſary to reinforce the army in that country.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

HAMBURGH, MARCH 9.

"*Suſpicious clubs having been formed here by foreigners, our ſenate ordered them to be ſhut up, and in general it purſues the moſt vigorous meaſures for cruſhing in its birth every revolutionary attempt which might be made in this city. At the ſame time, the king of Pruſſia has again declared to our ſenate, that he will maintain our internal and external peace by every means in his power.*

"*The deputies of the empire on the 1ſt inſtant, preſented a note to the French Plenipotentiaries, purporting in ſubſtance—*"*That as the French government inſiſted on the ceſſion of the left banks of the Rhine, chiefly becauſe the French republic might be bounded by natural limits, the deputation of the empire had agreed to propoſe the Rhine and Moſelle, which comprehends about one half of the territories ſituated on the left banks of the Rhine, as the future boundaries of France.*

"*As the French government is not likely to deſiſt from the demanded ceſſion of the whole of the left banks of the Rhine, ſtrong apprehenſions were entertained here leſt hoſtilities ſhould be recommenced againſt the German empire, in caſe the deputies perſevere in their reſolution not to comply with the demand of the French to their full extent.*"

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 9.

They write from Rochfort, that the frigates Charente and La Decade, are ready to put to ſea; in order to convey to Cayenne, 400 perſons condemned to tranſportation.

The head quarters of the Army of England, will be tranſported from Rouen to Amiens, the latter commune being neareſt to the ports in which the expedition is preparing.

They write from Bruſſels, that troops from Holland are daily arriving, who are on their route to Abbeville.

The executive directory has ſet at liberty the Marquis Meſſini, the ambaſſador from the court of Rome, who is preparing to return home.

It is ſaid that General Buonaparte has tranſmitted to the Directory, a plan and model of the rafts intended for the deſcent on England, which had been preſented him by citizen Beſſon. Theſe rafts are of ſuch a nature, that it is impoſſible either to ſink or to burn them; they are capable of carrying from 50 to 200 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, and from 2 to 10,000 men. The directory have referred citizen Beſſon to the Miniſter of Marine, and alſo to general Roſſilly, in order to his making his arrangements with them on this ſubject.

Accounts from Rennes ſtate, that Pleville Lepelley, on his arrival at the port put an embargo on all the privateers and tranſport veſſels to aſſiſt in the deſcent upon England, and the landing of the troops upon its coaſt. That miniſter ſees how much the inhabitants of all coaſts ſigh for the moment when the liberty of the ſeas ſhall be reſtored.

Amongſt thoſe who fled from Rome during the late revolution, are the cardinals Albini, and Buſca, the captain, Amadeus, who commanded the company that fired at Duphot, corporal Marinelli, who ſhot him, and the Engliſh banker Jenkins.

The principle perſons arreſted there after the entrance of the French, were the cardinals Somaglia, Carafa Ultraeita, Grandini, Romanelli, the prelate Grivalli, governor of Rome, general Grandini, the benedictine Ullieri, nephew of cardinal Albani, &c. &c. Monſeignieur Barbari, principal fiſcal, and author of all the perfidies, was tied with an iron colar to a poſt, and remained in that ſtate four hours.

MARCH 10.

The meaſures adopted againſt the journaliſts which have proved themſelves foes to liberty, are every where carried into execution. At Bourdeaux, Bruſſels, and at Grenoble, ſeveral journals have been ſtopped.

General Angereau arrived at Perpignan the 27th February. On the evening of his arrival, the conſtituted authorities waited on him with compliments; all the inhabitants entertained him with a ſerenade by torch light, and conducted him to his houſe midſt the cries of "*Vive la République.*"

At Bruſſels a private Journal was ſeized, entitled *Le Cenſeur Republicain.*

RASTADT, FEBRUARY 26.

Hitherto the French miniſters have received no anſwer to their laſt note. The deputation of the empire has not come to a perfect agreement, as ſeveral members refuſe to vote.

In the ſitting of yeſterday, Auſtria gave its opinion for the total ceſſion of the left Bank of the Rhine, for two reaſons—1ſt, Becauſe the Rhine forms a natural frontier between the two powers; and, 2dly, becauſe the French republic appears determined to make peace only on this baſis.

Saxony has propoſed again to offer to the French miniſters, half the left bank, ſpecifying the part which they intend to ſurrender, and propoſing, at the ſame time, a military limit. It is hoped that this important article will be decided in a few days.

MILAN, FEBRUARY 20.

It is aſſerted that the Ciſalpine Republic will receive a new ceſſion of ſeveral ſeaports, by which it will become a maritime and trading power.

At Mantua a mutiny took place lately among the French troops, on account of five months arrears of their pay not being paid. They threatened to leave the city, and return to France. General Miollis was therefore obliged to raiſe a forced loan of 400,000 livres, to diſtribute among the ſoldiers.

MR. GIRD,

As the election of Directors for the Marine Inſurance Company will take place on the 23d inſt. it may not be improper to ſuggeſt to the Stock holders the propriety of electing a member of that body for each of the towns in this ſtate, which have ſubſcribed to the inſtitution, calculating on the influence of ſuch perſon as highly advantageous in many points of view, which are here unneceſſary to recite.

The ordinary buſineſs of the Board of Directors will be conducted by committees therefrom in rotation—On general queſtions, the number in town will be perfectly adequate. Richmond particularly holds a very reſpectable ſtock—Fredericksburg ſeveral ſhares. I would therefore propoſe as candidates,

Mr. John Hopkins, for Richmond.

Mr. Robert Patten, for Fredericksburg.

Mr. Walter Colquhoun, for Falmouth.

Gentlemen of known reſpectability and influence.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Alex. May 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday the 25th inſt. will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

A QUANTITY OF

DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of Callicoes, Checks, Linens, Sheetings, Osnabourgs, Caſſimeres, Calimancoes, Durants, Wildbores, &c.

May 22. MARSTELLER & SONS.

Alexandria, May 22.

On yeſterday morning arrived the armed ſhip Smallwood, captain Johnſton, belonging to this port. She ſailed from Martinique on the 24 of April, having ſeven ſail of American veſſels under convoy. On the 26th, under the lee of Dominique, obſerved a French privateer ſchooner take a ſloop, but not knowing to what nation the ſloop belonged, did not interfere. After the privateer had taken poſſeſſion of the ſloop, ſhe ſtood after the convoy; but on the Smallwood ſtacking ſail, & firing a gun, the privateer put about, got out ten ſweeps of ours, it being almoſt a calm, made after her prize, which ſhe took into tow. On the 10th inſt. the Smallwood parted with the Schooner Exchange, Capt. P. Magruder, alſo of this port, in 13 fathom water it then blowing a hard gale.

Numerous have been the conjectures reſpecting the ſhip which is aground to the ſouthward of the Capes.—The lateſt and moſt diſagreeable accounts which have been received, ſtate her to be the ſhip Tenneſſee, bound from New York to this town, and conſigned to R. T. Hooe & Co.

On the 15th inſt. the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States were occupied during the whole of the ſitting, in debating whether the following proceedings of Captain Magnien's company of grenadiers at Portſmouth, in Virginia, which were preſented to the houſe by Mr. Joſiah Parker, ſhould, or ſhould not be referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union. The queſtion for referrence was finally carried 46 to 43. The debate, with the yeas and nays upon the queſtion, will appear in courſe.

On the 16th inſt. the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States were engaged, in committee of the whole in diſcuſſing General Varnum's motion to ſtrike out the third ſection of the bill authoriſing the Preſident of the United States to raiſe a proviſional army. The ſection goes to empower the Preſident, if in his opinion the public intereſt ſhall require it, to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, who may aſſociate and offer themſelves for the ſervice, who ſhall be armed, clothed, and equipped at their own expence, and whoſe commiſſioned officers the Preſident is hereby authoriſed to appoint. The debate on this queſtion was ſo long (oppoſition being made to the committee's riſing before the queſtion was taken) as to protract the ſitting till 5 o'clock. It was finally negatived 56 to 37.

In the courſe of the ſitting, Mr S. SEWALL, from the committee appointed on that part of the preſident's ſpeech which relates to the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, laid a reſolution on the table to the following effect:

"*Reſolved, that the committee for the protection of commerce, &c. be authorized to conſider the danger which may reſult by means of aliens, or other diſaffected and ſeditious perſons reſiding within the United States, and what meaſures ought to be taken for ſecuring, or otherwiſe reſtricting ſuch perſons, and that they report by bill or otherwiſe.*"

On the 17th inſt. the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, again went into a committee on the bill authoriſing the preſident of the U. States to raiſe a proviſional army, when Mr. R. Williams moved to ſtrike out the following words in the third ſection, viz. "company or companies of volunteers," for the purpoſe of inſerting "military corps eſtabliſhed by law in any ſtate." This motion cauſed conſiderable debate, and was finally negatived, 50 to 38. General Shepherd next moved to ſtrike out the following words at the end of the ſame ſection: "Provided ſuch volunteers ſhall not be liable to do duty in any place but in the ſtate to which they reſpectively belong, or in an adjacent ſtate,"—which was carried, ſixty votes being for it. Some other amendments of ſmall importance were agreed to, and then the committee roſe, and the ſeveral motions which had been agitated in the committee of the whole, were named in the houſe, (on moſt of which the yeas and nays were taken) and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A call of the houſe was made by Mr. Sitgreaves at half paſt eleven o'clock, in order to inſure a full attendance at the paſſage of this bill.

On the 18th inſt. the houſe, the queſtion was taken on paſſing the above bill—the yeas and nays were as follows:—Yeas 51.—Nays 40.

ROR

TE.

[Vol. VI.—No. 801.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber is impowered to ſettle all the concerns of the Partnerſhip of ROBERT PATTON and CHARLES R. PATTON, which expired on the 5th of January laſt; alſo thoſe of FORD, PATTON, & CO.—Therefore requeſts all perſons indebted to either concern, to make payment by the 1ſt of May next; as after that time, the neceſſary ſteps will be taken for the recovery of the ſame, without reſpect to perſons:—All thoſe having demands are deſired to render their accounts for ſettlement to

ROBERT PATTON.

requeſted to be preſent. A full Aſſortment of at the Court Houſe [illegible] at 4 o'clock, in order to decide upon the plan of defenſive aſſociation, which the committee have prepared agreeably to their inſtructions.

May 22.

☞ *A ſpecial meeting of the St. Andrew' Society will be held at Mr. Abert's Tavern* THIS EVENING, *the 22d inſt. at 7 o'clock. The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as buſineſs intereſting to the Society will be laid before them.*

By order of the Preſident.

JAMES DYKES,
SECRETARY.

Alex. May 22.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GIBSON'S SURVEYING,
TUTOR'S ASSISTANT,
SCOTT'S LESSONS,

And other School Books, may be had at PRICE's Book Store.

May 22, 3t

A few Caſks of 10d. NAILS,

For Sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

May 22.

Now Landing,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A quantity of 4-4 and 8-4 New England PLANK, and 40,000 half inch SHINGLES, ſuitable for the Weſt India markets, which will be ſold low for caſh, by

THOMAS PRESTON.

May 22.

TO LET,

A large two ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituate on Royal ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, (one of the moſt central ſituations in town) with a good paved yard, an excellent dry cellar, garden, and every other convenience ſuitable for a private family—or is an eligible ſtand for a ſtore keeper.—Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

J. SAUL.

May 22.

NOTICE.

IN purſurnce of a deed of truſt made to Joſeph Mandeville, by John Mandeville, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1789, and recorded in the county court of Fairfax, will be expoſed to public ſale for caſh on the premiſes, on the 28th inſt. the following property, viz.

One tract or parcel of Land in the neighbourhood of this town, containing 10¾ acres, purchaſed by John Mandeville of a certain Baldwin Dade, ſituate, lying, and being on the eaſt ſide of the George Town road, and adjoining the lands of the ſaid Dade.

Alſo, the entire ſquare, and one fourth of a ſquare of land likewiſe in the vicinity of this town, being diviſions of a certain tract denominated Spring Garden Farm, and containing the ſpot uſually called the Spring Garden, purchaſed by the ſaid John Mandeville of Jeſſe Simms, and lying to the eaſtward of Duke Street.

The aforeſaid property is expoſed to ſale for the following purpoſes, viz.—to ſatisfy and pay all debts due from the ſaid John Mandeville to Mordecai Miller, S. T. Maſon, James Laroe, Thompſon & Veitch, Hodgſon, Nicholſon, & Co. John Skyrin, Ann Chichеſter, Iſaac M'Pherſon, John Demir, Wm. Thompſon and William Hodgſon.

By order of the Truſtees,

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

May 19.

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES,
For ſale at this office.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

There is no question however plain ther in philosophy, politics or law, on wi all men will think alike. 'Tis an orde the Author of Nature, for some wise valuable purpose, that it should be so; and pears necessary to keep alive enquiry, add to the accumulating stock of gener knowledge.

Was it really necessary to our happine we may by this time have found it impo ble to effect this universal unanimity.

Since then, there must involuntarily e ist among men diversity of opinion, it much to be desired that every individu fore he attributes criminality to hi man, who differs with him have had satisfacto

Public Notice.

Pursuant to a Deed of trust made to the subscriber by John Mandeville, bearing date the twenty second day of December, 1797, recorded in the county court of Fairfax, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on the ninth day of June next, viz.

Four acres of Land in the vicinity of Alexandria, with a valuable Merchant Mill, with two water wheels, and three pair of stones, and other improvements thereon, with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging. Also, an undivided moiety or half part of a certain piece or parcel of ground, containing ten acres on Great Hunting Creek, in the same neighbourhood, with certain rights and privileges in and to the waters of said creek, the whole subject to John Stump and John Thomas Ricketts, to a certain annuity, that they agreed to pay to Charles Alexander, provided he should hereafter establish a title, which he then supposed he had to the premises. Will be sold at the same time a Mill Seat on the main branch of Cammeron Run, between the Mills of Marshorne and Allison, about five miles from Alexandria, the fall of water considerable, little short of 30 feet, and land sufficient for the improvements. Two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, and the remainder to be paid by instalments in three, six, and nine months, the purchasers or purchaser giving notes with approved indorsers negociable at the Bank of Alexandria. Therefore the aforesaid property is exposed to sale to indemnify and reimburse to Isaac M'Pherson, the sum of two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, which he has paid, and is liable to pay on his indorsement of the said John Mandeville's notes, discounted in the Bank of Alexandria.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

Alex. May 3.

TO LET,

The store and dwelling- house lately occupied by JACKSON & DUNNINGTON on King street, next door to Mr. W. S. Thompson.——Possession may be had immediately—for terms apply to

May 8. THOMAS DEMPSEY

John & James S. Scott,

TAYLORS & HABIT MAKERS,

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the flattering encouragement received since their commencement of business in this place, elegance and punctuality in their line will be observed, to merit their future patronage. They also beg leave to observe to those that are in arrears, particularly those whose accounts are of long standing, that a settlement is now indispensably necessary, as in future no person will conceive themselves entitled to credit, except those who are, or may hereafter become constant and punctual customers. All persons having accounts against them are requested to send them in for settlement.

N. B. Travellers will find it to their advantage to call on them, as they will be answerable for all disappointments.

May 12. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late ANN M'HENRY, of Alexandria, are requested to furnish them immediately to the subscribers, proved as the law directs. And those indebted to the said estate, or the estate of the late JAMES M'HENRY, are requested to pay them to the subscribers; who wishes to settle the administration with all speedo

JESSE TAYLOR, } Administrators.
PATRICK BURNS, }

May 10. 6t

TO RENT,

THE Store now occupied by William Myers, at the corner of King and Royal streets, and fronting William M'Knight's Tavern.—Possession may be had the first of May. ——Apply to the subscriber.

JOHN HARPER.

April 19.

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 24th day of March, 1798.

Joseph Clark, Compl.
against } In Chancery
John Wright and Joseph Peck, Def'ts.

THE defendant John Wright, not having entered his appearance, and given security, according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country:—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendan do appear here on the third Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front of the courthouse of this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the said defendant Joseph Peck do not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the money or effects in his hands, belonging to the defendant John Wright, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
Teste,
P. WAGENER.

March 27. 2m.

At a court, continued and held for Fairfax county the 24th day of March, 1798.

Joseph Clark, compl.
against } In Chancery.
John Wright and Joseph Peck, def'ts.

THE defendant John Wright, not having entered his appearance, and given security, according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country:—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the third Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front of the courthouse of this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the said defendant Joseph Peck do not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the money or effects in his hands, belonging to the defendant John Wright, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
Teste,
P. WAGENER.

March 29. 2m

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax county, the 24th day of March, 1798.

Hugh Smith, compl.
against } In Chancery
John Wright and Josep Peck, Def'ts.

THE defendant John Wright, not having entered his appearance, and giving security according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months, and posted up at the front door of the court house of this county. And it it further decreed and ordered, that the defendant Joseph Peck, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the money or effects in his hands belonging to the said defendant John Wright, until the further order of this court.

A Copy,
Teste,
P. WAGENER.

March 29, 2m

To be Rented, or Sold,

And possession given immediately.

The house wherein the sub- scriber kept a store for several years, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Harrison, Jun. The above house stands in as good a situation for business as any in the town, and is well calculated for the accommodation of a family. Also a lot with a new house thereon, near the market house in this town. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living at Laurel Hill, three miles from Dumfries, or to Mr. William Smith, residing in town, who will shew the property to any person who should wish to treat for it.

WM. BARNES.

Dumfries, May 12. 1m.

FOR SALE,

ON A REASONABLE CREDIT,

A valuable Lot, on the cor- ner of Prince and Fairfax street, on which is now situated the house occupied by Mr. Boswell; it is 40 feet front on Prince street, and upwards of 50 feet on Fairfax street.—Possession may be had on the 7th of June next. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE M'MUNN.

WHO HAS ALSO TO RENT,

A House and Lot,

on Prince street, between Fairfax and Wrate streets

May 3.

SUGARS.

SINGLE and double refined Loaf Sugar, and Lump Sugar, manufactured at the Sugar Refinery in the city of Washington, for sale by

JOHN JANNEY.

5th mo. 17. 12aw6

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that at his new Sugar House in the City of Washington, on the Eastern Branch of the river Potomac; he will in a few days have ready for delivery, a large quantity of

Loaf and Lump Sugars,

which he will sell wholesale at the Baltimore prices, for cash, indorsed notes, or flour delivered at his refinery, which is advantageously situated for that purpose.

He has likewise ready for sale,

Brown Muscovado Sugar and Molasses,

which he will dispose of on the above terms, and he begs leave to inform the public that from this period he intends manufacturing a sufficient quantity of refined Sugar for the supply of the surrounding country, which he flatters himself from his long and extensive experience, having possessed one of the first and largest refineries in London for a great number of years, will prove equal in quality to any made on the continent.

All orders from any part of the United States will be punctually executed, and indorsed paper, payable or negociable at either of the Banks of George Town, Alexandria, or Baltimore, be received in payment.

Three stout, active Apprentices, of respectable connections are wanted, who will be regularly instructed in every branch of the manufacture.

The printers of the papers at Alexandria, Richmond, Norfolk, Winchester, and Frederick town, are requested to insert this notice for two months, and transmit their accounts for payment to

JAMES PIERCY.

City of Washington, April 3.

Charlestown Academy,

In the County of Berkeley, (Virginia.)

THOSE who estimate the advantages of health and learning, are informed, that this Seminary is open for the reception of Boys and Young Men of decent repute for moral deportment, from any part of the United States. The trustees have made the necessary dispositions both for boarding and lodging, under the care of the teachers; the plan of learning, and the course of education is liberal and extensive, and from the moderation of the prices, both for tuition and boarding, they hope for encouragment to this infant institution, as extensive as their plan. Students are required to find bedding, candles, &c. and to pay for tuition and boarding half yearly, in advance; money so advanced to be refunded in case of death. The gentleman who has accepted the appointment of Stewart, is eminently qualified for that office, and is particularly charged with the care of the sick, a circumstance which is very necessary for the satisfaction of the parents and relations at a distance.

For the information of such as may require it a few copies of the Bye Laws, organizing the institution, are left with the Printer hereof.

ONE OF THE TRUSTEES.

May 8. 1wep 6w1aw

City Tavern and Hotel,

ROYAL-STREET.

THE subscriber returns his unfeigned thank to all Gentlemen who have heretofore honored him with their countenance and support; and, while he solicits a continuance of their favours, takes the liberty of informing them and the Public in general, that THE CITY TAVERN is supplied with every article requisite for the comfort and convenience of those who honor him with their custom. And, as it is his wish that every attention should be paid to TRAVELLERS, it shall be his peculiar study to merit their favours, by preserving order and propriety. For the more effectually carrying this intention into execution, no species of gambling whatever will be allowed. He trust that no gentleman will endeavor to break through this rule, as it is his positive resolve strictly to adhere to it.

JOHN GADSBY.

March 13.

Jacob Hoffman,

FAIRFAX STREET.

Has just received a good and well selected assortment of

India and German Goods,

viz.

Gurrah,	MUSLINS	Ticklenburg,	GERM. GOODS
Baftas,		Dowlas,	
Gorenas,		Rolls,	
Coffas,		Ravens Duck,	
Mamodas		Russia Sheeting,	
Calico,	INDIA GOODS.	Brown Hempen,	
Nankeens,		White do.	
Bandanno-Handkerchiefs.		Brown Platillas,	

ALSO,

An Elegant Assortment of

India and English Silks,

Irish Linens, Chintzes, and Calico; fashionable Hats and Bonnets, Girdles, white and coloured Gloves, Muslin and Chintz Shawls, a good assortment of Tambour'd, Jaconett, and Book Muslin, both India and English; with a few cases of Mens' coarse Hats.

May 17. tf

SEVEN HUNDRED DOZEN BEST

London Bottled Porter.

In casks containing 6 dozen each, for sale by

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO

March 1.

Washington, Commissioner's Office 7th May, 1798.

THE commissioners will receive proposals until the 20th June next, for building in the city of Washington, one of the executive offices for the United States, of the following external dimensions—148 feet in length, and 58 feet 6 inches in breadth—cellar wall 30 inches, first story 23 inches, and second story 18 inches, partition walls averaging 15 inches; to contain on the ground floor 14 rooms, same number on the second story, and in the roof 8 room, with a passage. The whole external of the building to be of flock brick—the inside walls of hard burnt bricks, cellar of best foundation stone, to the height of the girders, the outside wall as far as they shew above ground, to the plinth, to be of plain ashlar freestone, soles of windows, sills of doors, and string course of free stone. The house to be covered with cypress shingles, the rooms in general to be 16 feet by 20, finished in a plain neat manner, of the best materials. Six small rooms to be groined.

A plan and elevation of said building, and a bill of particulars, are lodged in the office, for the inspection of those who may wish to contract;—also a copy of the said bill at the office of Clement Biddle, Esq. at Philadelphia.

Proposals sealed up, will be received until the 20th June next, on which day, the boards will proceed to contract with such person as shall appear, under all circumstances to offer the best terms.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOMAS MUNROE. Clk.

RICKETTS & NEWTON,

HAVE FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS

Sugar in hhds. and bbls.

Jamaica and Antigua Spirits,
Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wines,
Northern Beef and Pork by the barrel.
Shad, herring, and mackrel, by do.
Whiskey in tierces and barrels.
A quantity of Soal Leather.
Turpentine by the barrel.
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails by the cask.
One hogshead of imported Saddle trees.
St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt.
Mens', Womens,' Boys' and Girls' Shoes in barrels and trunks.
A few pieces of Bruffels carpeting of good quality.
Green edged and cream coloured ware in crates.
Imported Saddles and bridles.
Jersey Cheese, Copperas, Coffee, Clover seed, Gun powder, Ground Ginger, &c.

March 3. tf

JOSHUA RIDDLE,

AT HIS STORE ON PRINCE STREET,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

450 bushels Seed Potatoes,

of a very superior quality,

500 bbls. well cur'd herrings

best mould candles in small boxes, soap in do. whiskey in barrels, beef in do, rice in tierces and barrels, indigo, loaf and brown sugars, mustard, Leiper's snuff, Queens ware in crates, Glass and Stone do.—A good assortment of

SHOES,

Consisting of mens' fine and coarse, womens' Morocco, fancy, fluff, and leather, boys' fine and coarse, misses' Morocco and black leather, childrens' Morocco and leather.

An assortment of

Fresh Teas.

April 28.

THE subscriber having a desire to decline business, offers for sale all that valuable property extending from Water to Union Street, consisting of

A Brewery and Distillery,

with every apparatus necessary for the business being so conveniently calculated that a considerable business in the Brewery and Distillery line may be done at a small expence. Under the same roof with the Brewery and Distillery is a commodious dwelling house, to which is attached necessary out houses. Also, two houses on the west side of Union street, one of which has for some time been occupied as a tavern, for which business, or a store, it is as good a situation as any in this town. The other is adjoining the tavern, and is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. A lot on the east side of Water-street, 38 feet front, running back 60 feet, all which property has the advantage of a 12 feet alley. The terms will be made easy, for which apply to

ANDREW WALES.

March 29.

POTOMAC LAND

OF the first quality, containing 400 acres, 200 of which are cloath'd with heavy white oaks, a tolerabel dwelling house, convenient barn, and small orchard, is offered for sale.

Lots in the city of Washington will be received as a part of the payment, if the terms of sale and price are [illegible] days, with

S. THOMPSON.

Alex. May 1.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.